

domiciled in Indiana. (Compl. ¶ 7.) While the Plaintiff is correct that for purposes of diversity jurisdiction, the citizenship of natural persons “is determined by one’s domicile,” *Dausch v. Rykse*, 9 F.3d 1244, 1245 (7th Cir. 1993); *see also Am.’s Best Inns, Inc. v. Best Inns of Abilene, L.P.*, 980 F.2d 1072, 1074 (7th Cir. 1992) (“In federal law citizenship means domicile, not residence.”), allegations of federal subject matter jurisdiction “may not be made on the basis of information and belief, only personal knowledge.” *Yount v. Shashek*, 472 F. Supp. 2d 1055, 1057 n.1 (S.D. Ill. 2006) (citing *Am.’s Best Inns*, 980 F.2d at 1074). *See also Ferolie Corp. v. Advantage Sales & Mktg., LLC*, No. 04 C 5425, 2004 WL 2433114, at *1 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 28, 2004); *Hayes v. Bass Pro Outdoor World, LLC*, No. 02 C 9106, 2003 WL 187411, at *2 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 21, 2003). The Plaintiff must therefore also amend its complaint to plead the citizenship of Defendants Bontrager and Stutzman on personal knowledge.¹

Therefore, the Plaintiff is ORDERED to file an Amended Complaint forthwith, properly alleging the principal place of business of Defendant Forks RV and alleging the citizenship of Defendants Bontrager and Stutzman on personal knowledge.

SO ORDERED.

Enter for February 4, 2010.

/s/ Roger B. Cosbey
Roger B. Cosbey,
United States Magistrate Judge

¹ Furthermore, each party's citizenship must be articulated as of "the time of the filing of the complaint," rather than the date the claims are alleged to have arisen or some other time material to the lawsuit. *Multi-M Int'l, Inc. v. Paige Med. Supply Co.*, 142 F.R.D. 150, 152 (N.D. Ill. 1992); *see Denlinger v. Brennan*, 87 F.3d 214, 216 (7th Cir. 1996).